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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the impact of increasing service sector employment and decreasing manufacturing employment on the distribution of income across communities on the urban-rural continuum. Changes in the differential distribution of industries and family income across this continuum have important consequences for local services, including education. Robust regression statistics were used to analyze census and Dun and Bradstreet data from 1970-80 for all 642 communities in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, excluding New York City and Philadelphia. The effect of increasing service sector employment on income distribution was mediated through increasing levels of female labor force participation and the position of the community in the urban hierarchy (based on population size and family income). As high-wage manufacturing jobs were lost, women increased their contribution to the local economy through employment in low-wage industries. The positive impact of increasing numbers of female workers on the community's position in the hierarchy was stronger in smaller communities. Communities with local economies dependent on the high-wage manufacturing sector lost position in the hierarchy. Despite the occurrence of economic growth in rural communities, discrepancies in the distribution of income between smaller and more urbanized centers increased, probably due to differential location of low-wage and high-wage service firms. However, the smallest and largest places experienced the greatest declines in income. Implications for economic development policy are discussed. This paper contains 26 references. (Author/SV)

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The Impact of Service Sector Growth on Changing Patterns of Stratification Among Communities

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The Impact of Service Sector Growth on Changing Patterns of Stratification Among Communities

by Cathy Kassab

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of increasing service sector employment and decreasing employment in manufacturing on changes in the distribution of income across communities in the urban hierarchy. The tendency for higher paying service sector industries (e.g., advertising) to locate in urbanized areas, while lower paying ones (e.g., retail) locate in rural communities, leads to the hypothesis that income inequality across rural and urban communities will increase.

Data from the U.S. Census and Dun and Bradstreet files are used in a panel study of 642 communities in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States; the analysis covers the 1970-1980 period. Robust regression analysis was the primary statistical procedure used.

Results indicate that the effect of increasing service sector employment on the distribution of income is mediated through increasing levels of female labor force participation and the position of the community in the urban hierarchy. As high-wage manufacturing jobs are lost, women appear to be increasing their contribution to the local economy through employment in low-wage industries. The positive impact of increasing numbers of women in the workforce on the position of the community in the income hierarchy is stronger in smaller communities. This relationship results from the more favorable impact of the low-wage service sector on income in more remote communities. Furthermore, communities with local economies dependent on high-wage manufacturing, a declining economic sector, lost position in the regional hierarchy.

Despite the occurrence of economic growth in rural communities, discrepancies in the distribution of income between smaller and more urbanized centers increased. The smallest and largest places experienced the greatest declines in income, while more moderately sized places increased in rank. Increasing discrepancies are most likely due to differential location of low-wage and high-wage service firms. Implications for economic development policy are discussed.

The Impact of Service Sector Growth on Changing Patterns of Stratification Among Communities

Introduction

The purpose of this research is to determine the impact of an increasing reliance on the service sector for the distribution of income across places in the urban or population size hierarchy. Policy implications of this analysis are also discussed.

As our society becomes more dependent on the service sector for sources of employment, one concern has been that discrepancies will increase in the distribution of income across different-sized communities in the urban hierarchy. The position of the community in the urban hierarchy is based on the relative ordering of communities with respect to population size and income (Young, 1983). A key concept is that places in the upper tier of the hierarchy are expected to have more advantages compared with communities lower in the hierarchy in terms of the types of firms operating in the community, associated income levels, employment opportunities, and so on (Young, 1983). Controlling for cost-of-living differences, income in rural communities tends to be lower than that in more populated places (Appelbaum, 1976).

The human ecological framework is used to test two competing models which address the issue of whether inequalities are increasing or decreasing in the system; they are termed the hierarchical and post-industrial models. The system, in this

analysis, is the hierarchical arrangement of communities within a specified geographic region, that being the Mid-Atlantic states.

The hierarchical approach is consistent with data indicating that higher paying producer services tend to locate in more urbanized areas (Gillespie and Green, 1987; Hirschl and McReynolds, 1989; Kassab, 1989; Miller and Bluestone, 1987; Porterfield, 1990). Producer services are associated with the goods-producing sector. They include, for example, business services, professional services, and wholesale trade. Producer services are like manufacturing in the sense that outside dollars are brought into the community, thereby helping to sustain and develop the local economy.

In contrast, changes in nonproducer or consumer services are more evenly distributed across population size or region. Consumer services include food service, retail outlets, and gas stations; jobs in these industries tend to be lower paying across all occupations (Stanback and Noyelle, 1982). Hence, for smaller and more remote places, growth in the service sector represents primarily growth in lower wage consumer services.

The hierarchical approach posits that because rural and urban centers are experiencing growth in sectors differing in income potentials, rural communities are expected to receive a decreasing proportion of the share of income among places in the urban hierarchy. Inequalities in the distribution of income should increase between rural and more urbanized places as higher paying producer services locate in urbanized centers, resulting in increasing discrepancies in the distribution of resources within the system.

On the other hand, the post-industrial approach focuses on the potential contribution of both consumer and producer services to the local economy. Diffusion of service sector firms to rural areas indicates that these places are "catching up" with more urbanized localities in terms of the amount and variety of services offered (Smith, 1984:146). A survey of businesses in nonmetropolitan areas revealed that there is no relationship between population size of the place where the business is located and percent of the firm's sales made locally.

Two examples of communities likely to gain from low-wage service sector growth are places undergoing economic decline, and small communities with large proportions of elderly residents relying on transfer payments from extralocal sources, such as social security or pension benefits. Consumer service firms, such as restaurants and retail stores, can serve as a point through which outside dollars enter the community, thereby helping to fuel the local economy (Gillis, 1987; Marquand, 1979).

Not only are local multipliers induced by the infusion of extralocal resources, but also the presence of these service industries can fuel the local economy through import substitution. That is, people spend their money on industries within the community, rather than going to other places to make purchases. Even if wages are lower in service firms locating in rural and noncentral urban areas, these firms can produce multiplier effects in local economies by bringing in outside resources (Gillis, 1987; Marquand, 1979; Smith and Pulver, 1978:15).

From the post-industrial perspective, growth in services represents a new source of jobs, albeit low-wage ones. Particularly in smaller and more remote places, these jobs would represent a boon if pre-existing jobs are typically lower paying, and there are an insufficient number of year-round jobs for the local population.

In summary, the objective of this research is to examine whether increasing levels of service sector employment is altering advantages associated with position in the urban hierarchy. In other words, are discrepancies in the distribution of income increasing or decreasing within the hierarchy of places as we move towards a service-based economy.

Hypotheses

Alternative hypotheses from the hierarchical and post-industrial approaches are tested in this analysis. The hierarchical approach leads to the following hypothesis. Increasing service sector employment is expected to result in increasing discrepancies among communities in the urban hierarchy due to the differential location of low-wage and high-wage service firms across rural and urban communities. The post-industrial approach, on the other hand, leads to the hypothesis that service sector growth will result in discrepancies decreasing between rural and urban communities, since development of the service sector, particularly the lower paying consumer service sector, is expected to have a more beneficial impact on the rural economy than urban ones. This expectation is due to pre-existing shortages of consumer and producer service sector

firms in rural communities and the prevalence of persons, such as the elderly, in the rural population who rely on transfer payments originating from extralocal sources.

The Sample

The research is based on a panel study of 642 central place areas, or communities, in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. All communities in the states of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, except New York City and Philadelphia, are analyzed. The time period studied is the 1970 decade.

During the 1970 decade, the Mid-Atlantic region experienced a transition from dependency on the goods-producing sector to the service sector. Both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in the Mid-Atlantic underwent a restructuring in their economic base (Fuller, 1986:Table 9; Noyelle, 1986:151; Noyelle and Stanback, 1983:2; Sternlieb and Hughes, 1978:9; Till, 1981:197), thereby making the region an appropriate context for the study sample.

The communities were created with an iterative computer algorithm which calculated the population centroid for all census places with a population of 1000 or more. A 5-mile radius was drawn from the centroid of the place. Any minor civil division (MCD) with at least one-half of its area falling within that radius was included as part of the urban area surrounding the community (Goode, 1985; Goode, 1987).

Income, population and other demographic data are from the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing summary data files. All income data are converted to 1982 constant dollars. Dun and Bradstreet files for 1970 and 1978 provide employment

data for service and manufacturing firms. Data are aggregated to the community level.

The Model

The following section presents the model used to estimate the effect of changing employment in services and manufacturing on change in the distribution of income across communities in the urban hierarchy between 1969 and 1979.

In order to measure change in the distribution of income across communities, each community was ranked according to the proportion of aggregate family income it contributed to the total in the region.[1] This procedure was done separately for 1969 and 1979. The difference in the community's rank between 1969 and 1979 indicates the extent to which the community experienced a loss (or gain) in the share of family income it held in the region over the decade. Thus, change in the community's ranked position in the income hierarchy measures the extent to which resources were redistributed across communities in the region.

This is the dependent variable in the analysis. Considerable variability was evidenced on this measure. More than 70% of the communities experienced substantial change in relative position, as indicated by moving more than five positions up or down the income hierarchy. Less than 2% of the communities experienced no change in relative position and 25% experienced slight movement.

In order to determine the impact of service sector growth on the distribution of income relative to the effect of manufacturing, differences in the number employed in service and manufacturing firms, respectively, between 1970 and 1978 are calculated and included in the regression. Since prior level of

dependence on a sector is likely to affect subsequent growth (or decline) in that sector (Perry, 1980; Stanback and Noyelle, 1982), the number employed in a given sector for 1970 also is included. To summarize the community's industrial mix, a dummy variable indicating whether the community is dependent on high-wage branch manufacturing is included[2]

Employment in manufacturing is categorized by the number employed in low-wage and high-wage paying industries, respectively; the same is done for services. Low-wage services correspond to consumer services such as retail trade while many of the jobs in the producer services tend to be higher paying (Stanback and Noyelle, 1982:50). The classification of manufacturing firms as low- or high-wage paying is based on average weekly earnings for 2-digit 1972 SIC manufacturing industries in the Mid-Atlantic states, reported by U.S. Dept. of Labor (1979). Low-wage manufacturing includes, for example, textiles and lumber products while examples of high-wage manufacturing industries include transportation and primary metal.[3]

Several variables are controlled in the analysis. To control for the initial position of the community in the income hierarchy, the rank of the community in 1969 was included in the model. In addition, 1970 population size and the difference in population between 1970 and 1980 are ircluded in order to control on the association between population size and rank in the hierarchy of places based on aggregate income, and change in aggregate income and rank due to a corresponding change in population size. The quadratic effect of population size

controls for the impact of economic decline among the largest places. The standard (and cost) of living in a place is measured by the median value of a home. Percentage of workers employed by headquarters firms in the surrounding multicounty labor market area measures the extent to which bureaucratic control of industries is vested in the surrounding region, with the resulting tendency for resources to flow back into these regions (Marquand, 1979:35).[4]

To control on community differences in groups experiencing discrimination in terms of hiring and wage levels the following variables are included: percentage of females in the workforce and percentage of minorities in the population in 1970, and percentage change between 1970 and 1980 in these two groups. The percentage of the population that is elderly and the percentage change in this group are included, since the elderly can constitute an economic resource for the community by bringing in extralocal income through the form of transfer payments (Gillis, 1987; Li and MacLean, 1989).

Analysis

Table 1 lists results from the robust regression model used to examine the impact of change in the industrial structure on changes in the distribution of income across communities. Robust regression is used to control the influence of outliers on the regression coefficients. In this analysis, variables measuring the number of employees in different industrial sectors, such as number of employees in low-wage services or low-wage manufacturing, were plagued by extreme observations. Refer to

Kassab (1990b) for a more detailed description of the statistical procedure used.

First, notice that none of the variables measuring number of employees or change in employees in low-wage or high-wage service sector are significant. This means that increasing reliance on the service sector does not impact directly on the redistribution of income across communities in the region.

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(Insert Table 1 about here)

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Four major results were obtained from the regression. The dummy variable measuring whether a place is dependent on high-wage branch manufacturing is significant, indicating that communities dependent on high-wage branch manufacturing decreased in position by approximately four units over the decade. Hence, communities dependent on high-wage branch manufacturing, a sector that experienced large job losses during the study period, tend to lose their position in the income hierarchy. This result highlights the negative impact of job losses in manufacturing on the community's economic stability, particularly for those communities highly dependent on that sector.

Promoting manufacturing development in a local economy to the extent that the community becomes highly dependent on the sector for employment places the community in a precarious position if that sector undergoes decline.[5]

Results for the relationship between population size of the community and change in community's rank indicate that disparities in the distribution of income are increasing between

the smallest communities and the larger ones. Smaller places have tended to undergo decline in rank, while medium-sized places moved up the hierarchy. In addition, the largest places experienced a decline in rank, as indicated by the significant quadratic effect. The decline among the largest places starts occurring around a population of 300,000. Hence, the hierarchy of places, in terms of the distribution of resources associated with population size appears to have solidified for the majority of places. This relationship between population size (along the x-axis) and community's change in rank, as based on the regression model is plotted in Figure 1.

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(Insert Figure 1 about here)

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This effect would be due, at least partially, to the differential location of producer and consumer services over different-sized places. Again, higher paying producer services have tended to locate in larger places, while growth in lower paying consumer services is more evenly distributed across space (Gillespie and Green, 1987; Hirschl and McReynolds, 1989; Kassab, 1989; Miller and Bluestone, 1987; Porterfield, 1990). These findings mean that growth in the service economy <u>indirectly</u> results in increasing levels of inequality due to the differential location of low- and high-paying service industries among communities with respect to population size.

Another major finding is the positive impact of increasing numbers of females in the community labor force on the position of the community in the income hierarchy. Increasing job

opportunities for females tend to promote income gains for the community, relative to other places. The interaction between population size and percentage gain of females in the workforce means that the smallest communities experienced the greatest benefits from increasing female labor force participation.

The strength of the effect declines with increasing population size to the extent that the largest places underwent a loss in their ranked position with increases in female labor force participation. This negative effect is most likely due to the large-scale job losses in high-wage manufacturing occurring in these communities (Kassab, 1990a).

In addition, bigger gains in the elderly population also had a positive impact on the community's position. This point will be returned to shortly.

The importance of gains in the female workforce for increasing rank in the income hierarchy leads one to ask: what factors result in an increase in the percentage of females in the workforce. Table 2 reports the regression of percentage change of females in the workforce on community factors.

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(Insert Table 2 about here)

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Results from this and some supplemental analyses indicate that communities with service-based economies, particularly in low-wage services, experienced gains in female workforce participation. In those communities losing jobs in manufacturing, females picked up the slack by increasing their contribution to the workforce. Also, increasing numbers of

elderly promote female labor force participation, most likely, by promoting the development of various service industries, such as health care.

Increasing numbers of females in the workforce are characteristic of community growth, rather than decline, as evidenced by the positive association with population change. Furthermore, the smallest and very largest (over 300,000 population) communities experienced the greatest increases in female workforce participation.

Summary and Policy Implications

These findings lead to the following conclusions. It appears that gains in the service sector indirectly benefit the local economy by providing an avenue through which females can enter the workforce. Communities experiencing an increase in rank are those with the capacity to integrate the contributions of less dominant groups into the local economy, such as women or the elderly. An avenue through which these groups can become more active in the local economy is through employment in the service sector.

By utilizing a greater proportion of the available workforce, communities gain in terms of increasing their share of income in the region, relative to other places. Income losses in high-wage manufacturing can be partially overridden by providing new avenues of employment, and any sector that also employs groups underrepresented in manufacturing, such as women, utilizes a greater proportion of the available workforce. The potential of an industrial sector, such as services, to induce multipliers

in the local economy is enhanced by increasing the proportion of community members contributing to the local economy.

Hence, service sector growth indirectly benefits the community income structure by providing the means for less dominant groups in the community to enter the local economy. The elderly population contribute to this process by creating demand for service industries, such as health care.

The downside is that the income potential of these service sector jobs do not appear to match that of jobs in manufacturing. Places with larger percentages of women in the workforce experienced declines in aggregate income over the decade, as a result of the income distribution shifting to the left. That is, the number of families in the lower half of the distribution increased, while the number of families in the upper half decreased (Kassab, 1990a, 1990c).

In addition, this research indicates that disparities in the distribution of income across different-sized places widened over the decade, despite the greatest benefits from gains in the low-wage and high-wage service sectors accruing to rural communities (Kassab, 1990b, 1990c). This trend is most likely a result of the tendency for higher paying service jobs to locate in more urbanized areas. As discrepancies between rural and more urbanized places increase, the population size hierarchy becomes more strongly associated with differential benefits.

Some of the implications for policy on economic development are as follows. First, both low-wage and high-wage service sectors appear to be alternative sources of employment to manufacturing. This is indicated by the indirect effect service

sector growth has on the community's position in the income hierarchy through increased participation of women in the workforce.

Secondly, the continued growth of females in the workforce should be promoted; strategies include developing better child care facilities, especially in rural areas. This act in itself would create more jobs in the local community.

Third, results emphasize the negative impact of an overdependence on manufacturing as a source of income. A strong service sector component to the community's industrial mix, in addition to manufacturing, provides greater economic stability for the community.

And last, due to increasing disparities between rural and more urbanized places, development efforts need to be designed for the rural community, in particular. These efforts include continued work with main street programs, in which the downtown is developed or providing funds for developing business centers, particularly in growth pole communities.[6] In addition, inducing high-wage service firms to locate to smaller places by instituting subsidies may help reduce inequalities stemming from the differential location of low-wage and high-wage service firms.

Development efforts that are likely to produce change will capitalize on the fact that low-wage service industries are growing across the spectrum of places. This growth can be used to promote the development of other industries in a community. This strategy should be particularly effective for rural

communities and larger places that suffered declines in manufacturing.

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1. Only family income is used to calculate the community's position in the hierarchy. A supplementary analysis indicated that different social processes are operating on the income distributions for families and unrelated individuals; results indicate that income from these two groups should not be collapsed. See Kassab (1990a:200-205) for a more detailed description.

2. This variable is based on a cluster analysis of different industry variables. Refer to Kassab (1990a) for a description of the procedure.

3. Refer to Kassab (1990a) for a description of procedures used to classify firms by low-wage and high-wage status. The two-digit 1972 SIC codes for firms classified as part of the low-wage service sector are 52-59, 70, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 84, and 88. The SIC codes for firms classified as high-wage services are 40-51, 60-67, 73, 80-83, 86, and 89. Low-wage manufacturing firms have SIC codes of 21-25, 30, 31, and 39, while the SIC codes for high-wage manufacturing are 20, 26-29, 32-38.

4. The labor market areas were developed by Tolbert and Killian (1987) using commuting data from the 1980 U.S. Census.

5. Supplemental analyses indicated that communities with diversified industrial structures are better able to adjust for job losses in a given sector, as evidenced by the tendency for these places to experience gains in position in the hierarchy.

6. Promoting the development of growth poles in rural regions will probably result in increasing income inequality in the region. The types of occupations and associated wage levels of high-paying service firms locating in more remote communities tend to be at the lower end of the income ladder. An example is finance firms, such as Citibank Corporation, moving their record-keeping departments to more remote places while headquarters remain in highly urbanized areas (derived from Porterfield, 1990). The wage levels of these jobs, while typically better paying than jobs in the low-wage sector, may not be sufficient to enable workers to commute when residing at greater distances from the growth pole.

Table 1: Robust Regression Analysis of Change in Community's Rank in Income Hierarchy: 1979 - 1969 (n=642)

Variables	Estimate	p-value
Intercept	7.3713	.454
Rank in 1969	-0.0423	.001
Population Size (1970)	0.0004	.001
Quadratic Effect: Population Size (1970)	-2.17E-10	.002
Change in Population Size (1980 - 1970)	0.0006	.027
# Employees in		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	0.0002	.567
High-Wage Services (1970)	-0.0003	.554
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0014	.085
Low-Wage Services (1970)	-0.0004	.691
Change in # Employees:		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	0.0008	.076
High-Wage Services (1978 - 1970)	-0.0001	.905
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	-0.0008	.519
Low-Wage Services (1978 - 1970)	0.0005	.378
High-Wage Manufacturing Dummy	-4.0750	.041
Distance from Interstate Highway	-0.0371	.460
Median Value of Home	-0.0002	.004
Percent Employees in		
HQ Firms in LMA (1970)	0.7823	.001
Percent in 1970:		
Females in Workforce	-0.9235	.001
Minority Population	-0.3025	.132
Elderly Population	0.2332	.440
Percentage Change between 1970 and 1980:		
Females in Workforce	0.5354	.001
Minority Population	0.0004	.865
Elderly Population	0.2650	.001
Population Size x Percentage Change of		
Females in Workforce	-5.87E-6	.001

Percent (Number) of Cases Downweighted:	4.0 (26)
At Least 25%:	2.2 (14)
At Least 75%:	0.2 (1)

Table 2: Reduced Model: Robust Regression Analysis of Percentage Change in Female Workforce Participation: 1979 - 1969 (n=642)

Variables	Estimate	p-value
Intercept	106.6174	.001
Percentage of Females in Workforce (1970)	-2.7354	.001
Population Size (1970)	-0.0002	.001
Quadratic Effect: Population Size (1970)	3.56E-10	.001
Change in Population Size (1980 - 1970)	0.0016	.001
# Employees in		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0003	.232
High-Wage Services (1970)	0.0008	.121
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0006	.215
Low-Wage Services (1970)	0.0017	.076
Change in # Employees:		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	-0.0012	.002
High-Wage Manufacturing Dummy	-4.3907	.014
Distance from Interstate Highway	-0.0611	.178
Median Value of Home	0.0006	.001
Percent Employees in		
HQ Firms in LMA (1970)	0.1487	.205
Percent in 1970:		
Minority Population	0.0678	.696
Elderly Population	-0.1557	.587
Percentage Change between 1970 and 1980:		
Minority Population	0.0064	.009
Elderly Population	0.3969	.001

Percent (Number) of Cases Downweighted:		5.5 (35)
	At Least 25%:	3.6 (23)
	At Least 75%:	0.9 (6)

Table 1: Robust Regression Analysis of Change in Community's Rank in Income Hierarchy: 1979 - 1969 (n=642)

Variables	Estimate	p-value
Intercept	7.3713	.454
Rank in 1969	-0.0423	.001
Population Size (1970)	0.0004	.001
Quadratic Effect: Population Size (1970)	-2.17E-10	.002
Change in Population Size (1980 - 1970)	0.0006	.027
# Employees in		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	0.0002	.567
High-Wage Services (1970)	-0.0003	.554
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0014	.085
Low-Wage Services (1970)	-0.0004	.691
Change in # Employees:		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	0.0008	.076
High-Wage Services (1978 - 1970)	-0.0001	.905
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	-0.0008	.519
Low-Wage Services (1978 - 1970)	0.0005	.378
High-Wage Manufacturing Dummy	-4.0750	.041
Distance from Interstate Highway	-0.0371	.460
Median Value of Home	-0.0002	.004
Percent Employees in		
HQ Firms in LMA (1970)	0.7823	.001
Percent in 1970:		
Females in Workforce	-0 9235	.001
Minority Population	-0.3025	.132
Elderly Population	0.2332	.440
Percentage Change between 1970 and 1980:		
Females in Workforce	0.5354	.001
Minority Population	0.0004	.865
Elderly Population	0.2650	.001
Population Size x Percentage Change of Females in Workforce	-5.87E-6	.001

Percent (Number) of Cases Downweighted:	4.0 (26)
At Least 25%:	2.2 (14)
At Least 75%:	0.2 (1)

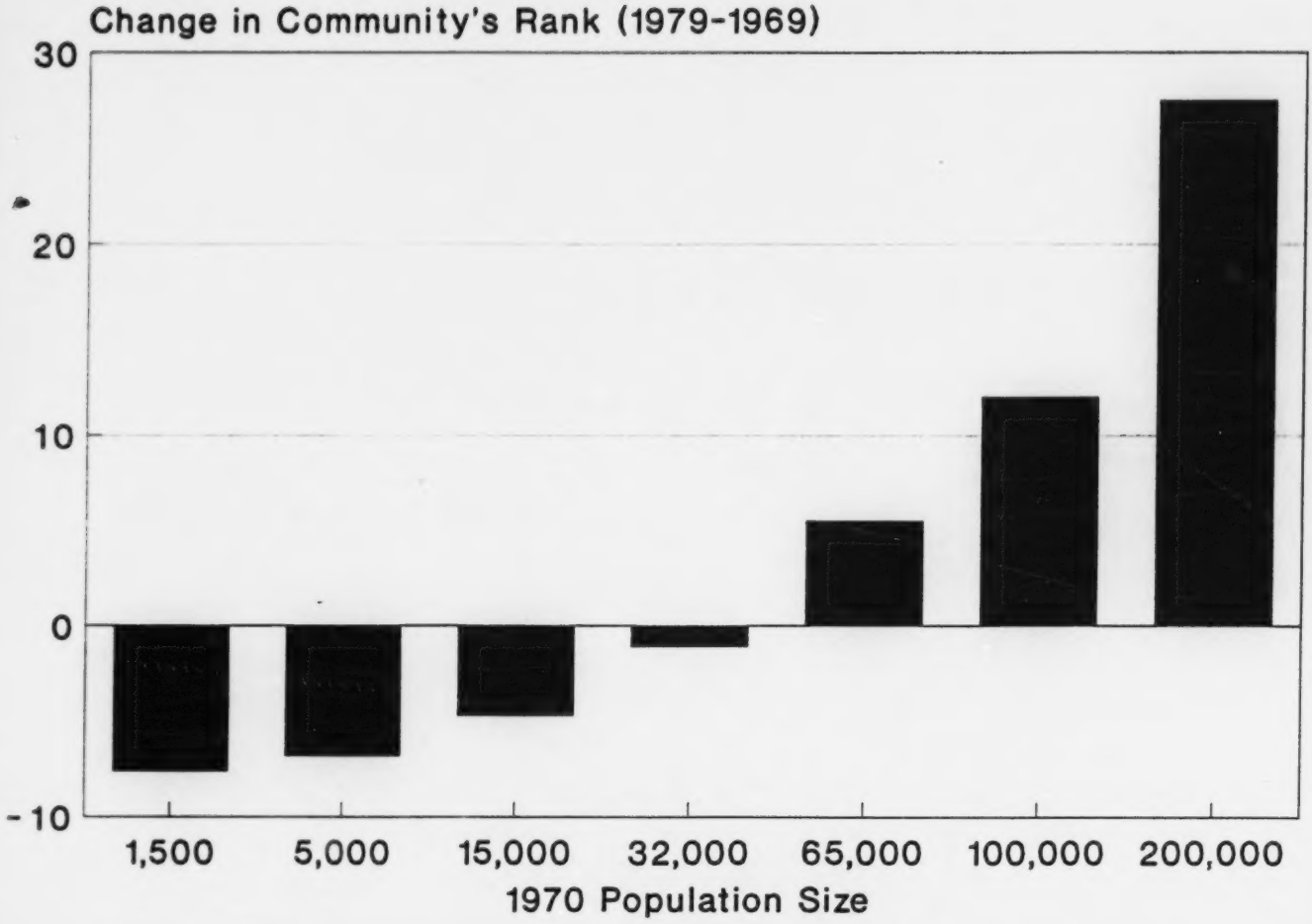

Figure 1: Effect of Population Size on Change in Community's Rank (n=642)

Table 2: Reduced Model: Robust Regression Analysis of Percentage Change in Female Workforce Participation: 1979 - 1969 (n=642)

Variables	Estimate	p-value
Intercept	106.6174	.001
Percentage of Females in Workforce (1970)	-2.7354	.001
Population Size (1970)	-0.0002	.001
Quadratic Effect: Population Size (1970)	3.56E-10	.001
Change in Population Size (1980 - 1970)	0.0016	.001
# Employees in		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0003	.232
High-Wage Services (1970)	0.0008	.121
Low-Wage Manufacturing (1970)	-0.0006	.215
Low-Wage Services (1970)	0.0017	.076
Change in # Employees:		
High-Wage Manufacturing (1978 - 1970)	-0.0012	.002
High-Wage Manufacturing Dummy	-4.3907	.014
Distance from Interstate Highway	-0.0611	.178
Median Value of Home	0.0006	.001
Percent Employees in		
HQ Firms in LMA (1970)	0.1487	.205
Percent in 1970:		
Minority Population	0.0678	.696
Elderly Population	-0.1557	.587
Percentage Change between 1970 and 1980:		
Minority Population	0.0064	.009
Elderly Population	0.3969	.001

Percent (Number) of Cases Downweighted:	5.5 (35)
At Least 25%:	3.6 (23)
At Least 75%:	0.9 (6)